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THE LOVES OF THE BOURGEOIS.

A Very Pathetic Story.

Samuel Bouncer was a robust young butcher, who wore a hat with a crape on it, and had red morocco tops to his boots. He was also of a noble and aristocratic mien, and owned a stall in the market. He had an uncle in the marine corps, and his mother was cross-eyed; yet notwithstanding this, he had connected himself with a hose company, while his temperament tended to the bilious, while his dog was a double-nosed terrier with a weakness for beef, and a yellow spot on his left shoulder. Sam also had a slightly bald head, and butchered on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Samuel was in love, and with a girl. While yet in the prime of his manhood, with all the grace of youth upon him, and beef selling for twenty-two cents a pound for the good pieces, Samuel bestowed his affections upon a fair maiden, who resided in the dwelling adjoining his own. Somewhere about twenty sumptuous men had shed their softest caresses upon her head, and while her education was all that the most fastidious could desire, she still weighed one hundred and seventy-five pounds on Samuel's scales, and had a ringing, musical laugh that affected you like a strain of music wafted on the midnight air—like a glee club straining itself under a window.

Her hair was luxuriant, and black as night—last Saturday night, for instance—and she mingled the blitheness of the lark with the hearty appetite of an ostrich.

Such was the ethereal creature whom Samuel Bouncer had given his heart. I have said she weighed one hundred and seventy-five pounds. So she did, all but a few ounces, which Sam made up by throwing a chop or two on the scales. But she was not on the wane; on the contrary, she was anxious to be married at once, and one calm summer evening, when Sam had come home from market, she leaned her fair young head on his shoulder, and would have greased his coat with pomade, while she told him how ardently she desired their union, had it not been that he wore his butcher's shirt.

Sam tenderly kissed her on her marble brow, and wiped the dew from the end of her lovely nose with his shirt-sleeve. "You have dressed yourself in your noblest attire to meet me. How marvelously beautiful you look!" ejaculated Sam, in accents of the tenderest affection.

"Yes, I've got on my new gored dress. How do you like it, Sammy?"

"Ah, beautiful, beautiful! And my dress, too, is gored," said Sammy, pointing to the clots of blood upon his sleeve. A few moments of profound silence elapsed. The occasion was too solemn for words. Then said Sallie Jane—for that was her name: "Oh, Sam, do you truly love me?"

"With my whole heart," said Sam; "and heart is worth seventeen cents a pound."

"And you love none but me?" she murmuringly asked.

"Have I not often told you so before?"

"Yes, Sammy; but a pang will shoot through my heart sometimes, when I think of the *g*leness of you men."

"But, Sallie, did I not reveal my vows always to be true. The fact that I possess your affection is one of my chief delights, although there is an active demand for lights, now the dog-catcher has knocked off."

"But perchance some other maiden more fair than I might dazzle you with her beauty, and rob me of your love."

"Believe me, Sallie, I steel myself against such sirens. No other woman shall purloin my heart from you; I listen to no tale of love from other lips than yours. Tails bring seventy-five cents for soup now, to be sure, but I have souvenirs of love for lucre gained by treachery."

"Oh, my dear Samuel!" exclaimed Sallie Jane, as, overcome with her feelings, she bowed her head and wept tears of joy.

"Yes, angel of my soul," continued he, "I can not hide my love. I will marry you and you alone. I'll wear you next my heart, as I do this piece of rib-bone; and he snatched a ribbon from her hair, and stuck it to his shirt.

"Samuel, I derive hope and consolation from your words. Kiss me, and mind you don't act as if you were sucking eider through a straw and were pressed for even the devil's."

A few moments elapsed, and not a sound broke up the still night air, but a subdued noise like tearing a piece of muslin.

"You're one of the right stripe," exclaimed Samuel, as he leaned back in his

Questions Asked and Answered
on Agriculture.

We clip the following from *The Shelby County Courant*. The answers given apply with equal force to other counties in the State. The great and paramount question with the farming classes of this country is, "How shall we protect ourselves from the rings and cliques that are preying upon our substance?"

"And when shall we be married, Sam?" said Sallie Jane, taking a pin out of her dress belt, so that the affectionate Sam should not lacerate his fingers. "When shall we stand at Hymen's altar, and plight our vows?"

"Stand at which, and do how?" exclaimed Samuel, who was defective in his heathen mythology, although he could dress a beef inside half an hour.

"When shall we be married, I mean, Sam?"

"Just whenever you please, Sallie; I live for you alone. If you should cast me off, I should cease to be a liver. I'd blow my brains out with a marrow-bone."

"Make it a week from Tuesday, then, with the orthodox ceremony."

"Which ox?"

"Orthodox, dear; be married in meeting, you know. No cards; only friends of the family invited."

"It is meant that it should be so. I'll take you for better or worse, for richer or poorer, and I'll cleave to you through life. I've had some experience as a cleaver."

Thus did the two young persons sit and converse in tender accents, as the soft moon flung her radiance o'er the landscape, and flooded with lovely light the front doorstep of Sallie Jane's house, while the old man lay snoring on the settee in the back room, waiting for Samuel to be gone, so that he could lock up the house.

The ground is broken up to the depth of from six to eight inches, harrowed, and rolled if cloudy. This is generally the preparation for wheat or corn; if rye or oats after corn, they are put in with double shovels twice in a row, and harrowed, if clover is to follow.

With those whose practice can not in any sense be described as a rotation, what crops are most grown, with what preparation, and how many years in succession is any crop cultivated?

Corn two or three years, followed by wheat, rye, or oats; then corn, which seems to be the principal crop with this class of farmers. Their soil grows less productive and less valuable year by year.

What efforts towards soil improvements are made? What fertilizers are used, and to what extent—commercial, barn-yard, or green-soil? Is clover growing practiced, and, if so, how and to what extent?

Very little commercial fertilizers are used; barn-yard manure is hauled out on some favorite spot. Clover and rye are the main dependence to improve the productions of the soil.

What proportion of your farmers consume the larger portion of their field products upon the farm? Give illustrations, with accurate figures, of the comparative profit of selling and feeding hay and grain.

Ninety-nine one-hundredths of the farmers consume a large proportion of their main crops (save their surplus of wheat, hemp, and potatoes) in feeding mules, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.

The market value of corn is thirty cents per bushel, hay fifty cents per hundred pounds.

One bushel of corn and forty-five pounds of hay will be ample food for a bullock three days, which ought to increase his weight six pounds, or thirty cents in value; and two hogs would increase in weight twelve pounds, or forty-eight cents in value, making a difference in favor of feeding of twenty-five and a half cents on every bushel of corn and forty-five pounds of hay.

It is fed to hogs alone at the present market value of each, the difference is not so great. It will take fifteen bushels of corn, worth four dollars and a half, to increase the weight of a healthy hog one hundred and fifty pounds, or its market value six dollars—a difference of ten cents per bushel in favor of feeding.

What branch of farming is the most profitable of corn or wheat, the raising of stock, or production of wool or meat, dairying, fruit-growing, market-gardening, etc.) is at present deemed most profitable by inducting upon us as a printing office bore, who reads the 'copy on the books,' pries your type, and finally winds up by telling the publishers that he is too poor to take a paper; but if he was able he would subscribe to the *Police Gazette* or *Day's Doings*. Such an abomination upon humanity is too mean to live, and too lazy to die, and his soulless mind (if he possesses anything of the kind) is unfit for even the devil's."

Persons should dress to suit their figures. A hump-backed lady, for instance, ought to wear a camel hair shawl.

Why is the bridegroom more expensive than the bride? The bride is always given away, while the bridegroom is often sold.

"COURTING" is an irregular active transitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, and three nights of a week agrees with every girl in town.

TO THE MEMORY

of Dr. C. B. Hoffman, who died at Pecky, Kansas, Oct. 27th, 1872.

Sleeping alone in his fair Western bed,

In a slumber most deep and profound;

The cold, freezing winds have a requiem said

Over that coveted form in the ground.

One down to a palace, a dungeon, a mart—

Out through the earth's gateway so low—

No trace of the still pulsing heart

That lies 'neath a face of snow.

The bright star has fallen in manhood's prime,

And perished its beautiful ray,

And there he must lie 'till the moments of

Time.

Are lost in Eternity's day,

And let the hearts at home beat slow, to-night,

With proud hopes bowed to dust,

That a year ago spoke delight.

In their love and hope and trust.

Some watched the bright sunshine turn sud-

denly dark,

As they saw the blue eyes grow dim,

And a future of bliss went out like a spark,

And left with that messenger grim.

But not forgotten in Lethe's wave

Shall perish the name from earth;

For tears of affection shall memory have

In scenes of sadness or sounds of mirth.

For remembrance still haunts the sacred dust,

Though it lies in the caverns of death;

Time can not surly nor dampless rust

The treasure that warmed by our breath.

Well paus'd and think of thy last sad days,

When Autumn, robed in her brilliant glare,

Cast forth her sad funeral rays.

A song, a sermon, a prayer.

To give up life in the Springtime of youth.

To go as the gleaners go—home;

An answer to summons from Heaven and truth.

To be spared from evile to come.

Jesus wept at the tomb of his lowly friend,

He, the Maker, the King, and the God;

He tries but our faith when our hearts he

does rend.

Let us kiss, then the chastening rod.

HOME NEWS.

Condensed from our Exchanges of last week.
MADISON COUNTY.

A party of twelve or fifteen men rode into Richmond, about two o'clock on Monday night, 10th inst., asked for the keys to the county jail, and, having procured the same from the jailor's wife, proceeded to release one Barbas, called John Brooks, in durance vile for robbing the meat-house of a poor negro who gained an honest livelihood by the sweat of his brow. It was not John's only offense, this robbery of the negro; but he had been often engaged in such disreputable proceedings, and was not by himself. In fact it was very positively known in his neighborhood that a band of petty thieves had an organization there, and their operations were of frequent occurrence. Arresting Brooks, Collins and Johnston, put an end to their thefts. Yet a number of other persons besides those mentioned were members of the gang, and while Brooks remained in jail, a terrible nuisance rested on their minds least John might blow on them; and indeed it is said that last week Brooks sent his partners, in crime, word that Circuit Court was near at hand and unless he should be rescued from the law before court began he would expose the whole concern. His threat had the desired effect, and he was released.

RECENTLY Mr. Peyton Cooke of Warren county, Kentucky, employed a man to reset a gate-post. On removing the old post a stone jar was found, which, upon being examined, proved to contain some thousand dollars in gold.

ABOUT two weeks ago a lady died near Zion station, Grant county, in this State, of what the attending physician supposed to be erysipelas, and her funeral at a neighboring church was attended by a large crowd. It has since turned out that she died of small-pox, and a number of those who attended the funeral are reported down with the disease.

MERCER COUNTY.

The People wants ten candidates for the Legislature, each with a brand-new five-dollar bill.

Right well said. We would not give a cent for a candidate who could not come well recommended.

The First National Bank of Harrodsburg has a new safe, having worn out their old one, cramping gold and silver and greenbacks into it. It is of the double-back-acting, rotary spring, convoluted, burglar-proof combination patent.

On Monday evening, the tenth inst., Mrs. Pettibone, of Harrodsburg, received a dispatch from New York, stating that her husband, Geo. S. Pettibone, was extremely ill in that city. On Tuesday morning she took the train for New York. On Wednesday a dispatch came to Harrodsburg conveying the sad intelligence that Mr. Pettibone died in New York on Monday, the 10th inst.

GARRARD COUNTY.

Rev. H. A. Smith (M. E. Church) will preach at the court-house, in Lancaster, on the first and second Sundays in each month.

The entire force on the *Newspaper* are members of the order of Good Templars. We infer that the editor is too, from the following:

"The Trustees of Lancaster, we are told, will take some action in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors in town. We know that they will receive the warm support of our best citizens, and the everlasting blessings of many women and children, if they will prohibit its sale. All good people will, doubtless, join us in saying, let the accursed thing be expelled as completely as possible, from the community, and let it not be sold either as a beverage or as a medicine. All or none."

GOLDSMITH MAID AND LUCY.

Hickock is getting Lucy in order for the Spring races at San Francisco, Sacramento, and other places in California. Goldsmith Maid will not be engaged in any public race before the Summer and Fall campaign, when she will trot in company with Lucy. No definite programme has yet been agreed upon.

CLYDE STALLIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Several valuable stallions of the English Clydesdale variety have been re-

cently imported into Canada, for

Colt 4, Mrs. Elizabeth Pence, county

Colt 13, W. E. Brown, Sr., Hustonville, county

Colt 24, Alvin, infant daughter of Sim

Midlothian, county

Colt 27, S. P. Worsam, Stanford, county

Colt 32, Ephraim D. Pennington, Crab

Orchard, 42.

Colt 32, Mrs. Lizzie Withers, daughter of S. Warren, Stanford, county

Colt 36, Miss Maggie Warren, daughter of S. Warren, Stanford, county

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FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1873.

PAUPER COUNTIES.

The last report of the Auditor of Public Accounts exhibits the fact, that there are about eighty counties in the State that draw more revenue from the State Treasury than they pay into it. For this reason they are dubbed, in common parlance, pauper counties. This exhibit furnishes food for reflection. In the first place, it affords almost conclusive evidence that such counties are afflicted with a great amount of crime. The "Scalp law" could not possibly have had any effect in depleting the Treasury last year, for it had been repealed the year previous. The greatest amount of money that is drawn from the commonwealth coffers, and disbursed in the counties respectively, aside from the school fund, is appropriated to the payment of magistrates sitting as an examining court in cases of felony, the payment of Commonwealth witness claims, fees of ministerial officers in executing orders of arrest and summoning Commonwealth witnesses, defraying the expenses of sheriffs and paying them mileage in conveying prisoners from the county jail to the penitentiary, together with the claims of necessary guards, and the payment of jailors fees for dieting, and general attention to prisoners. Now, when it is borne in mind that the State pays for no service of this character unless the warrant or indictment against the accused recites a felony, and that either the individual or county defray all necessary cost and expense, if the charge be simply a misdemeanor, the existence of a woeful condition of public morals and private virtue is proven by the fact that eighty counties in the State are pauper counties. The law requires that the grand and petit juries shall be paid by the trustees of the jury fund, out of money in his hands, reported by the clerks of the different courts, and collected by them as tax upon suits, upon deeds, upon license to keep taverns and sell spirituous liquors; upon license to peddle, keep billiard tables, stand jacks, snuff, bals, etc. etc. If this fund should prove insufficient, it always does in pauper counties, it is made the duty of the circuit court to direct the sheriff to pay the deficit out of the unreported revenue in his hands, and such orders is a voucher for him in his settlement with the Auditor. The jury fund, in pauper counties, thus being insufficient, it is to be presumed, if not considered established, that there is in those counties a small amount of litigation, very few land sales, and quite a number of unlicensed taverns, whiskey-shops, snuff, bals and jacks. It may likewise be presumed, that since the expense of administering justice in the name of the Commonwealth, in these counties, exceeds the amount of revenue due to the State, that the land is very sterile and the personality of an inferior kind; but this presumption is not altogether correct. The fault in many instances lies at the door of the Assessor, who fails to place a proper valuation upon such of the property of the citizens as he is required by law to do. The revenue law requires him to administer an oath to the person whose list he takes, in substance, that the list given is true and correct, as well as the description of property, but demands of him to fix the valuation himself. This he often fails to do, but simply asks the assessed person, who is not under oath as to value, and reports his land and stock at his (the assessed persons) own figures.

It is also true, that in many of these pauper counties, no board of supervisors is ever appointed by the county judge, and from this neglect of official duty, the errors and mistakes of the Assessor go uncorrected. An improvement of the public morals and more stringent laws regulating the duties of Assessors and Sheriffs, would have the effect to relieve many of these pauper counties from the odium of being dependent upon the State Treasury for a full and faithful administration of public justice. The fault is not altogether in the tax-payers, nor should we seek exclusively for the cause in the sterility of the land. Those who are charged with the duty of making assessments, and collecting tax are guilty of contributive negligence.

M. A. A. WARREN will be found ready to wait upon you at all hours of the night at E. R. Chenuau's.

CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

On the 17th instant President Grant sent to the Senate, for ratification, nominations of the members of his Cabinet. There is no change from the old Cabinet except in the appointment of William A. Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury, vice Hon. George S. Boutwell, resigned. The resignation of Mr. Boutwell was occasioned by his election to the United States Senate from the State of Massachusetts. The nomination of Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury, together with the re-appointment of all the old members of the Cabinet, is regarded by all as indicative of the same line of future policy toward the South and the country at large which was pursued during the administration which has just closed. The President has indicated, by his persistent refusal to listen to appeals for a change of Cabinet, that he regards its members as a species of personal property, to be used, controlled and manipulated in his own individual interest. The country may, therefore, look forward to no relaxation in the rigor of the administration, nor hope for any reformation in the civil service department.

THE most elegant stock of clothing and these goods in town will be found at E. B. Hayden's.

NEPOTISM AGAIN.

Though the whole country grew weary of the frequent charges brought against President Grant, during the last campaign, of prostituting his power of appointment to offices of profit and trust to the unworthy purpose of building up a moneyed aristocracy in his own family, yet it again becomes the duty of those whose business it is to chronicle events to the public, notice that the same line of conduct will again be followed which brought the last administration into public disrepute. James F. Casey, the brother-in-law of the President, has been appointed, for another term of four years, Collector of Customs at the port of New Orleans. This is one of the most lucrative offices at the disposal of the President, and one which is liable to the greatest abuse. This appointment has revived attention to the charges of corruption of the civil service in Louisiana, in which this same brother-in-law and officer was implicated about eighteen months since. It was proven by the report of the committee appointed to investigate these charges that Casey was interested in an eighteen thousand dollar corruption fund, raised by himself and others to bribe the Legislature of Louisiana to pass a bill in which he was named as one of the corporators. On the development of this fact, the President was importuned by leading members of the Republican party to remove Casey, which he refused to do; and as an illustration of the impression made upon him by such recalcitrancy, he has re-appointed Casey to the same office he disgraced during the last administration.

E. B. HAYDEN invites attention to his new stock of ladies' custom-made shoes.

PRESIDENTIAL FACTS.

The United States has had eighteen Presidents. John Adams, who died in his ninety-second year, attained the greatest age. James K. Polk, who died at the age of fifty-four, attained the least age. U. S. Grant was the youngest President ever inaugurated—this event first occurring in his history at the age of forty-seven. James K. Polk was inaugurated at the age of forty-nine. Wm. Henry Harrison was inaugurated at the age of sixty-eight, which is the greatest age reached by any President at the time of his inauguration. Of the whole number but six were elected for two terms, towit: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Grant. Three filled unexpired terms, towit: Tyler, Fillmore, and Johnson. Three—Adams the elder, Jefferson, and Monroe—died on the fourth day of July. Four were inaugurated at the age of fifty-seven, and four died after reaching eighty years. Counting Andrew Jackson, ten of the whole number, were Democrats; four were Whigs; two were Federalists; one an Abolitionist, and one a Radical. Two were related by consanguinity—John Adams and John Q. Adams—being father and son. All died natural deaths, except Lincoln who was assassinated. Andrew Johnson is the only one, against whom articles of impeachment were preferred, and Grant is the only one who has been accused of receiving bribes, and appointing relatives to lucrative official positions.

JUST received an elegant stock of **HAYDEN'S** cigars and tobacco of uniform brands, go to **W. H. ANDERSON'S**

NO REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

Philadelphia Press Telegram.

There is an impression abroad that the Farnsworth bill for the reduction of postage became a law. This is a mistake. It passed the House, but failed in the Senate. There was an amendment to the post-office appropriation bill which repealed all acts relative to the franking privilege and free postage generally. This became a law. It abolishes the circulation free of postage of newspapers in the county where they are published, and also the free exchanges of newspapers. It does not take effect until the 1st of July.

A LARGE invoice of clothing just received at **HAYDEN'S**.

HON. J. D. Young has been making a trip through the mountains, where he has been examining the poll-books and taking depositions preparatory to establishing the legality of his election to Congress, from the Tenth District.

FRESH fish at **J. M. ROCHETTE & CO'S** every Tuesday and Friday mornings.

The oldest inhabitant informed a Padiac reporter of a sign that was never known to fail: When the trees are loaded with snow on the first day of March, they will be loaded with fruit in season. If this is true, we may look for plenty of fruit this summer.

HAYDEN'S furniture, carpets and wall paper is going off like hot cakes.

E. B. HAYDEN'S large invoice of shoes have arrived at last.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

DANIEL MILLER, resident auctioneer, will attend to all public sales court days, etc., contracted to him. Special attention given to sales of real estate, household goods, and merchandise.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

W. E. RAMSEY, City butcher, gives notice that on and after this day he will demand of his customers to pay in advance for his beef, and will weigh upon them personally or through his agents at the close of each week. He desires the payment of his bill in advance, as he has no time to wait for payment, as no man can furnish him a bill of exchange at any other time.

THE most elegant stock of clothing and these goods in town will be found at E. B. Hayden's.

25-26

27-28

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THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.



The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, having had eighteen years experience in manufacturing and selling Sewing Machines, and employing the ablest mechanical talent in this country and in Europe, now offer the public

THE NEW MACHINE, confident that it possesses all the advantages which experience has shown essential to a perfect Sewing Machine.

The principle is the same as in the Old Wheeler & Wilson Machine, but changes have been made which increase its efficiency, while at the same time less care and skill are required in its management. Seams are crossed with ease. The work guided with scarcely an effort. Nearly double its former power. No under tension to manage. Every joint can be tightened as fast as it wears.

Over 700,000 Have Been Manufactured and Sold!

200,000 More Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines

have been sold for family use than any other make.

We recommend our agents in the country to purchase their machines direct from our Agents, as the price is the same as at our offices, and they can thus secure, at their own homes, the necessary instructions.

WM. SUMNER & CO., General Agents, Louisville, Ky.

For Persons living in either Lincoln or Garrard counties can purchase machines from our agent for those counties, Mr. T. K. Hackley, at Louisville prices, and full instructions will be given by him at the house of purchaser free of charge. Letters addressed to him at Lowell, Ky., will receive prompt attention.

36-61

THE SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
of Kentucky.

Office, S. W. Cor. Third and Jefferson Sts., Louisville, Ky.

Assets Nearly \$700,000.

DR. J. LAWRENCE SMITH, President; J. H. LINDBERGER, Vice President; J. S. T. WILSON, General Agent; W. E. HARVEY, Consulting Actuary; W. F. BARRET, Legal Adviser.

THE COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE LIVES OF ALL THE WELL-TRIED AND APPROVED PLANS. It avoids all FANCY SCHEMES as expensive and erratic.

Its MANAGEMENT is under the supervision of the best business talent of Louisville.

Its financial position is thoroughly sound, affording the highest guaranteed of security and fidelity.

Its business is growing rapidly, and is beyond the ingenuity of an experiment.

Experience has shown its location, both for safe and profitable investment of funds, and the healthfulness of the region surrounding, to be superior.

The POLICY which the Company issues has been carefully revised, and is fully up to the most advanced position of life insurance. Its provisions are at once definite, and comprehensive. The Company or directly engages to do or contract, and as liberal as consistent with prudence.

Policies and dividends both nonforfeitable.

D. W. HILTON, State Agent.

J. C. COOPER, Local Agent.

NEW FIRM

A. G. PENDLETON. W. H. HOCKER.
PENNDLETON & HOCKER,
5th Side Main Street,
STANFORD, KENTUCKY.
Dealers in

GROCERIES, Hardware, PRODUCE,

Boots, Shoes,
NOTIONS,
Confectioneries,
TIN-WARE,

Hollow-ware,
Stoves, Iron, Horse Shoes.
Steel, Nails, Bolts, etc.

HAVING recently formed a co-partnership with the
determination to keep a full line of staple goods
and sell them at close figures. We ask the patrons
of our firm to patronize us, promising to
make it to their interest to do us.

Product of All Kinds taken in Exchange
for Goods.

46-47

COAL!

COAL!
Pine Hill Coal.

THOS. BUFDORF,

Stanford, Ky., is sole agent for the judiciously
celebrated Pine Hill Coal, and is prepared to
furnish the citizens of Stanford and vicinity,
and the public generally, for cash, the best
coal in the mountains of Kentucky, from the
mines of Harris & Co.

Product of All Kinds taken in Exchange
for Goods.

46-47

NEW

Grocery and Saloon!

T. S. PARSONS,

HAS just opened a first-class Saloon and
Family Grocery on Main Street, Stanford,
Kentucky, opposite Gavin House, and is
prepared to furnish his customers choice.

FAMILY GROCERIES,
Confectioneries, Fruits, Etc.

HIS BAR

Is supplied with the choicest brands of Brandy,
Whiskey, Wine, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.,
the country affords.

He can furnish his friends the best

FOUR YEAR OLD

Anderson county whisky, the
FINEST IN THE MARKET.

25-26

M. CUMMINGS, Agent,

FOR

POOL & CLARK,

W. HOLSALE and retail dealers in Ital-

ian and American Linen, No. 72-46-47
front street, between 2d and 3d, Louisville,
Ky. Every description of sculpture and
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